Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1806. [No. 1754.

SALES AT VENDUE.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.

ALL kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

For Freight or Charter,

To the West-Indies or a Port on the Continent,

The Sloop Lydia,
Capt. Hewes;
Burthen about 350 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, sails well, and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle.

November 4. d

Just Received,

By the schooner Betsey, and
FOR SALE,
15,000 lbs. COFFEE,
30 barrels and tierces of SUGAR, and
6 tons of LOGWOOD.

E. Janney.

I wish to Rent,

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE,
ON the west side of Fairfax street, nearly opposite to Rickett and Newton's. It will accommodate a family, and a flour and grocery store. There is a shed sufficient to hold 4,000 bbls. flour. E. J.

September 2 dtf

Wanted to Purchase,

A *NEGRO SERVANT*, who has been accustomed to wait in a family, and can be well recommended.—*Enquire of the Printer.*

November 10. d

Wanted to Purchase,

A FEW ACRES of LAND, on the north end of the town, to bind on the river or nearly so. d

Apply to the Printer.

September 25. d

Wants a Situation in Business,

A YOUNG MAN, of respecable connections, who writes a good hand. For further particulars

Enquire of the Printer.

July 10.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN, steady and honest, and accustomed to horses.

Apply to the Printer.

July 30. d

Fresh Teas,

Of a *superior quality*, in small lead canisters, and by the pound—
Just received and for Sale, by
Tunis Craven.

Nov. 1. d

A MILLER WANTED.

One who can come well recommended will find employment by applying to the subscriber in Alexandria. E. JANNEY.

9th mo. 29th, 1806.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

100 hhds. Maryland Tobacco.

Oct. 18. WILLIAM HODGSON.

Patent Elastic Suspenders,

To be had, wholesale and retail, of the patentee next door below Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie's, lower end of Prince street, Alexandria.

THEY surpass any yet extant, for ease, elegance, &c. Masters of vessels and other gentlemen going to the West Indies, Spanish Main, &c. may be furnished with an assortment, and a great allowance to those who purchase by the quantity.

N. B. The buttons on the back parts of the waistband ought to be placed the same distance from each other, as the two center buttons on the Suspenders, to prevent improper straining and thereby destroying the ease designed in the construction of the article.

July 8 RICHARD HORWELL.

Robert Gray,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A large supply of Slates, of an excellent quality,
For sale by the dozen or single.

November 6.

For Liverpool,

The staunch, good Ship
Enterprize,
Captain Colcord;
Sails fast, about twenty-six hundred barrels burthen—will take freight on moderate terms. Advances made on consignment to Messrs. Logan, Lenox and Co.

William Hodgson.

November 3. d

JAMES ANDERSON

Has just received, and offers for Sale,
3000 *weight excellent BUTTER,*
In small firkins, suitable for family use.

November 5 d

RECEIVED,

By the William and John, captain Woodhouse, from Liverpool, and for sale by
Lawrason & Fowle.
12 bales KENDALL COTTONS.
6 [illegible] PLAINS.

The above goods were purchased from the manufactory, are well chosen, and will be sold on liberal terms.

November 5 d

JUST IMPORTED

In the brig Rebecca, from Oporto,
A few quarter casks Port Wine,
Of a superior quality, and for sale by
James Nutt & Co.

Oct. 27. At their Store on King-Street.

Just received from the Havana, and for sale by the subscriber,
A consignment of SEGARS, of the very first quality.

A. C. CAZENOVE.

October 23, d

Wants a Place,

In a Counting-House, Wholesale or Retail Store, a Young Man, who writes and speaks English, French and German. A line, addressed to N. N. and left at this office, will be duly attended to.

November 3. d

Just Received,

Per ship Enterprize, Capt. Colcord, from Liverpool, laying at Merchants wharf,
AND FOR SALE,
A CARGO OF SALT,
Consisting of
500 sacks Liverpool stored,
5000 bushels do. coarse.
For terms apply to
William Hodgson.

November 3. d.

FOR SALE,

On advantageous terms,
The large commodious well-built three story *BRICK WAREHOUSE* on King-street occupied by Messrs. Richard Veitch & Co.—Apply to

James Patton.

October 20. d

20,000 weight Green Coffee,

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale, by
Mordecai Miller.

August 14. d

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
27 hogsheads Jamaica rum, 4th proof
20 do. St. Croix do. 3d do.
10 do. N. Eng. do.
10 pipes Holland gin
4 do. American do. of superior qual.
2 do. L. P. Madeira wine } *of excellent*
2 do. L. M. do. do. } *qual. warranted pure.*
4 quarter casks do. do. }
3 do. Marsalla wine
20 bbls. prime beef—Connecticut inspec.
30 do. prime pork—New Jersey do.
10 boxes mould candles
25 do. English white soap—very dry
2 chests hyson-skin tea
300 bushels St. Ubes salt.

Wadsworth and Butler,
Union, between King and Prince-street.

October 18.

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13 hhds. SUGAR of good quality,
33 bbls. do. do.
5 pipes 4th proof Brandy
4 qr. casks Sherry Wine } of excellent
11 do. do. Malaga do. } quality.
Boxes of Cotton Cards
Sacks of Licorice Root and Sago
Barrels of Clover and Herds Grass Seed
And a large quantity of Red Sole Leather,
For Sale by
Benjamin Shreve, Jun.

July 26.

8000 bushels Salt,

Just received and for Sale by
Wadsworth and Butler.

November 10. d

The Subscriber

Informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has now open, and for sale in the house lately occupied by Mr. A. C. Cazenove, on Fairfax, between King and Prince Streets, a handsome assortment of

GOODS,

of this fall's importation—
—CONSISTING OF—
Superfine, Fine, and Forrest } *Cloths.*
Cassimeres, Waistcoatings,
Manchestry,
Plains and Kerseys,
Halfthicks and Napt Cottons,
Napt Frizes and Flushings,
Ladies Superfine Coatings,
A handsome choice of Flannels,
Rose and striped Blankets,
Scarlet Cardinals,
Calicoes, Shawls and Handkerchiefs,
Printed Counterpanes,
Irish Linens and Dowlasses,
Russia Sheetings and striped Bedticks,
Brown and white Platillas,
White and brown Rolls,
Burboon Gurrahs,
Mammoodies,
Shoes,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Pins, Needles, Buttons, and a good choice of taylors Silks Twist and Threads—All of which he is determined to sell at the most reduced prices for ready money. He hopes to meet with that encouragement his attention to business may seem to merit from a generous public.

Thomas B. Dyer.

N. B. He will rent the store house, kitchen and granery at Broad Creek, in Maryland, (holding an unexpired lease for the same) with the Lot of Ground thereto attached, containing a number of excellent apple trees—the ground equal to any for a garden.—It is also an excellent stand for a tavern or blacksmith shop, either of which would be immensely profitable, if conducted and supplied in a proper manner. The terms will be made easy by early application as above.

November 5. dtf

LANDED,

and for sale by
Lawrason and Fowle,
75 hogsheads retailing sugar
70 barrels New-England rum
6 ditto whale } OIL.
2 hhds. spermaceti }
1 bntt linseed }
20 chests young hyson } TEAS,
2 do. do. souchong } sup. quality.
12 bales Beerboon gurrahs
50 boxes cod fish
10 quintals Isle Shoal dumb do. for family use
30 kegs butter
15 do. pickled salmon
20 boxes soap
30 do. chocolate
160 tons plaister Paris.

IN STORE,
40 puncheons 4th and 5th proof Jamaica rum
2 pipes Holland Gin
Madeira Wine
Retailing molasses
10 chests imperial, } TEAS.
10 do. young hyson }
5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs
50 boxes dipt candles
50 do. chocolate
8 do. fig blue
50 half boxes brown soap
4 cases cottton and wool cards
7 casks 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails & brads
8 tons sheet lead
50 bolts heavy ravens duck
Havana Segars
No. 1 beef
A quantity of mens coarse and fine shoes
50 casks F and FF Bellona Gunpowder.

October 30. d

FOR RENT,

The STORE, on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Prince-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. Ramsay. It is well calculated for a dry or wet goods store. The rent moderate. Apply to

William Hodgson.

Sept. 25. d

For Liverpool—direct,

The Ship
LEONIDAS,
Capt. *M'Kenzie;*
Will sail in all this month. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply on board or to

James Patton.

November 13. d

Dancing & Fencing.

MONSIEUR MORAN
OFFERS to teach 20 scholars *DANCING* according to the English and French fashion—Also, to teach the young Ladies to WALK *well*, and to come in and go out of a room gracefully, and to hold up their heads and turn out their toes, which is not generally attended to. Terms of tuition will be low, owing to *necessity*. Three dollars entrance and Five dollars for the first quarter, and afterwards Eight dollars a quarter for [illegible] scholar [illegible] room at Mr. Reily's, opposite to Mr. Bacon's store, King street. Apply at Mr. Sellers's Music room.

Any gentleman wishing to be taught the polite and necessary art of *FENCING* will be attended to every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings. M. Moran will open school on Monday *next*, at 10 o'clock in the morning, to teach Dancing.

Nov. 13. 6t

District of Columbia County of Alexandria, *ss.*

July Term, 1806.

Thomas Tunno, Robinson and Hartshorne, and William Taylor, *complainants.*
vs.
Robert T. Hooe, James H. Hooe, and John Muncaster, trading under the firm of R. T. Hooe, & Co. and John and Bennett Forbes, Alexander Henderson, jun. and John M'Iver, *defendants.*
} *In Chancery.*

THE defendants Alexander Henderson, jun. and John and Bennett Forbes, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said defendants Alexander Henderson, junior and John and Bennett Forbes, are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of November term next and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in both of the public newspapers published in Alexandria for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste.

G. Deneale, cc.

September 26. d2m

The Subscriber has received
The following Articles,
Which he offers for Sale very low:
15 hogsheads first quality St. Croix Sugar
10 bales Tennessee cotton
6 pipes 4th proof cogniac brandy
10 hogsheads wel flavored 4th proof Jamaica rum
30 barrels New-England Rum.
AND ON HAND,
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson Skin, and
First quality Souchong } TEAS of the latest importations.
Best green coffee in bags
Chocolate
Loaf and lump sugar
London particular Madeira
Particular Teneriffe
Lisbon, Sherry, and 150 dozen bottled Port, *very old WINES.*
A few cases claret, superior quality
Coniac and old peach brandy
Jamaica and Antigua spirits
Holland gin
NewEngland rum and whiskey
Mace, nutmegs, cloves and pimento
Black pepper, allspice, & ground ginger
Pearl barley, rice, starch, and fig blue
Dixon's Philadelphia, & English mustard
Refined Salt-Petre
Brown and white soap
Mould and dipt candles
Indigo, allum, madder, copperas, & roll brimstone
English gun-powder
Demijohns

James Sanderson.

To the Printer of the Ohio Gazette.

SEPT. 1806.

SIR,

OF all the causes that produced our colonial war, which terminated in the establishment of our independence, it has appeared to me, that the most operative, if it has ever been fully appreciated by our politicians, has however been least insisted upon. Our complaints and our struggles against the mother country, however they have been attempted to be bastardized by the blunders of the ignorant or the craft of the designing had really a commercial and no other parentage. The unbiassed judgment of posterity will not doubt that the good people of the colonies however justly intitled to all the rights they have vindicated, were, nevertheless, in establishing them, from beginning to end, the unconscious instruments of a small party or interest amongst themselves, namely, the commercial. To prove this truth, the impartial history of our own times will adduce ample evidence without need of citing our early petitions and remonstrances to Britain, which alone would place it beyond all doubt.

That the colonies then in effect took upon them the burden of the war for the advantage of merchants, although the issue of it has produced the greatest benefits to us all, is so far our concern at this day as to induce us to examine the influence of the States at large and the Western country in particular. And this becomes the more necessary as the present party in power are said by their adherents to be political economists of the school Monsieur Quesnai, desirous to promote the agricultural at the expense of the commercial interest, whilst their predecessors in office, as rigid followers of Mr. Cobbett, could advance an entirely opposite system—but neither the one nor the other will promote the resources of any country with great modification.

If the opinion I have formed be well founded that the war we happily concluded by our independence was produced by the interest of the mercantile system on the Atlantic. I have been led also to suspect that the political federation of the states comprizes within it in like manner the spirit of a commercial confederacy, the effects of which I trust our penetration and conduct will succeed to direct to further beneficial consequences to our country, than are contemplated or regarded by its members. In examining the commercial history of all nations, I have no where found a parallel to such a degree of trade carried on in any other country, as that of our own, with the protection of so small a navy and the assistance of so much foreign capital. The extent of our navy is known to every one, but it is not probably equally understood that two thirds of the capital made use of is not our own, but that of foreigners and belligerents; some of it embarked in our home and foreign trade, the rest in our carrying trade; what influence may from this source flow into this country it much concerns us to weigh and watch; but I have observed some resemblance in the general character of our Atlantic commerce and the Teutonic confederacy founded in Germany about the middle of the 13th century—— there was created a commercial confederacy of cities distant from each other in local situation and interests; the Hanseatic towns associated for trade, not only all the maratime cities of Germany but even comprehended some of France and England, the whole directing their partial views and interest of individual members to the profit of the company. The Atlantic confederacy has conciliated the different interests of the northern and southern states with the general profit of the whole. The Teutonic confederacy was carried on without interfering with the various sovereigns on whom they depended: The Atlantic confederacy has hitherto progressed with a successful accommodation of the various sovereignties and local interests of the respective states. The German confederacy became objects of the jealousy and victims of the hatred of other nations by the arrogance arising out of their prosperity in appropriing to themselves the trade of the world which they had engrossed: the Atlantic confederacy may reach a similar prosperity but will expire by a like fate.

From this hasty sketch of the state and principles of our Atlantic commerce, we are naturally led to ask in what manner these cis-Alleghany countries can control or be affected by its interests. As to the latter member of this query I have already said enough to shew how diligently we should guard against the insinuation of its influence among us—and shall reserve myself on that topic for such further animadversions as may be hereafter due to the contingent remarks of others—but as to the former, our means or motives to injure the commercial pursuits of our brethren on the Atlantic, will now engage my attention.

When I hear the suggestion made of the danger of ever rivalling the Atlantic states in their trade, I really sir, expect some motive for uttering them worse than ignorance. That the whole western country must, at least for a lapse of ages content itself under the injunctions of nature with condition of an agricultural and manufacturing country is a proposition too evident to be seriously questioned by any one. In the present state of information it is equally known to the fisherman of Nantucket, and the rice planter of Georgia, that it will forever remain impracticable for our shipping to perform a return voyage against the currents of our long rivers: that the port of New Orleans, our only outlet, must always from its situation be indefensible, against a single frigate, and that from our distance from the sea and many temporary obstacles added to those that are already stated to be perpetual and insurmountable by ourselves.— The Atlantic states or some other commercial power, must ever be carriers of our surplus produce from N. Orleans.

It was no serious alarm therefore, of our being ever able to entertain the project of appropriating generally to ourselves either a part of their foreign or carrying trade that has hitherto interest the scheme of a jealous and narrow minded policy which they have succeeded to infuse into all our cabinets and councils against the advancement of our western interests since the revolution: which from the period of the reservation of the salt springs, to the last moderate increase of the price in which are called congressional lands, our trusty representatives have so temperately forborn to expose to their constituents; the real object was the monopoly of the West India market. But that market they must share with and indeed abandon to us however our political situation may vary. It should not however be inferred that the use we can make of it for a great many years to come, can materially injure the commercial interest of the Atlantic states. How paltry then has been the jealousy of us conceived upon this ground. How mean and treacherous the concealment of it from the people! But how criminal have been every system of all our federal and representative cabinets, as regarding this division of the union, how masked to our citizens we will now enquire.

A wildnerness, that hardly yet had felt the footsteps of civilized man is pierced in the midst of a foreign war. Our adventurous citizens first encountered all the miseries of the forest, and the savage warfare of the Indians, in prospect of acquiring a patrimony for their children. Their numbers are small, but they maintain their posts and even march against a foreign foe on their frontier, whilst their brethren are encountering him on the sea board. After many vicissitudes of hardship and privation, they are joined in the woods by their relations and friends, who only brought with them out of the revolutionary war, their scars and wounds, they received in fighting for their country, depending on her gratitude for the recompense of their labors. Thus united, all strive in common against the savages and participate in the equal prospect of indemnity from the state and from congress. In a short time they discover that those lands which owed all their worth to themselves, are ceded to the union. Indian titles are set up and extinguished by some trinkets and some spirits, and the real conquerors of the country either confined to the corn fields they had planted, or now left to pine unknown, in some more distant retreats of the wilderness—such has been the fortune of our adventurers into the country generally. Twenty years ago, from Pittsburg to the Mississippi, particularly in Kentucky, such has been the retribution of our country to her children who have shed their blood for her honor and independence.

Notwithstanding all restrictions, however, of impolicy and injustice our country advances in population and settlements, immense numbers of emigrants from the old states, flock to our woods, and unite with us in forcing the face of our wilderness to unbend somewhat of the rigor of its savage features, and take upon it the cheering smiles of agriculture. In ten or twelve years our disinterested statesmen on the Atlantic felicitate our delegates on the growing prosperity of our country, profess to them assurances of the fatherly love and protection of the federal government, invite them to return into the family of the union, from which they had eloped, by their emigration, so soon as they shall be entitled to re-admission therein, by some years probation in passing through the purgatory of a territorial government, when they shall be honored, by being permitted to contribute to state and federal revenues, not through the coercion of an ordinance of congress, but by their own representatives: when instead of no representative government at all, they shall be placed under two, without paying both of which they will be neither able to protect themselves against Bonaparte or the Great Mogul, nor to make laws for the restraint of crimes, or the security of property in the woods.

Such sir, or similar topics of comfort and admonition have been swallowed by the large ears of our representatives—such they have echoed to their constituents. The people on their side ill-fitted by their habits and occupations, for sounding the depth of these speculations, have innocently believed—their interests if not duly attended to, were not at least betrayed. But now they begin to inquire what misterious complication of circumstances reduces them to the necessity of supporting two governments with two judiciaries to repress private wrongs and enforce private rights in a country, where both are few and simple, to contribute two revenues to two executives, some of them non-resident among them—— and all alien to their interests. In short to pay the wages of a double representation which has hitherto neglected or sacrificed the proper objects of its mission. When sir we soberly interrogate ourselves on these subjects, we readily find a clue that will easily lead us out of the mazes of the labyrinth, in which we have so long wandered——we shall then behold in the open field of investigation into which I have perhaps first entered, the two principal, if not the only enemies of our rights and interests, ill founded prejudices of commercial growth and origin, in the Atlantic states, against the effects of our prosperity in the western country, and the neglect of that inquiry or information hitherto by our own citizens, which should enable them properly to appreciate their civil and political situation both present and to come. How far I may have deserved well of the country in reconnoitring the enemy in his trenches as I promised in my last, and have endeavored in this paper, I will not presume to judge. At some after period when the warmth of interest, passion and party shall subside; I will patiently and I hope with dignity abide the judgment of my fellow citizens. In the same spirit I shall in my next paper, consider those objections that have occurred to me against the measure of a severance of the Union, with the the refutation they may require. But I wish it understood, that I have no intention of recommending either the mode or the time in which it should be effected. An individual, embarked in the vessel of my country, when I alarm my shipmates, with my report that the helm is deserted or improperly manned—I do not presume to dictate to them how, or whither they should steer till called upon to do so.—In the mean time however, the timid or designing amongst the crew, may do well to compose their alarms or regulate their schemes by an implicit assurance, that through all the changes and chances of the voyage—I shall always be found at my post, whether private honor or public duty may summon me.

QUERIST.

PEACE AND WAR.

The following is copied from the London Morning Chronicle, *of August 29. The* Chronicle, *we understand, is considered as speaking the language of those of the British ministers who are in favor of peace.*

AT a moment so imminent as the present, when, perhaps, before this paper shall be distributed to its readers, the question may be decided, it is almost frantic in Journalists to hazard a conjecture on the termination of the pending event. Never, upon any question, did we see public opinion so nearly balanced, and never any upon which the arguments were so nearly even. The question of Peace and War is discussed with a great degree of sobriety, thought, and coolness, as well as of patriotism and spirit, which shews how valuable it is to a government to give liberty of deliberation to a people. That nation is doubly armed in which the physical strength is supported by the moral understanding. At this time there is thro'out all these united kingdoms a sound and deliberate conviction, that war, with all its expence and calamity, must be endured, if Ministers cannot procure for us a Peace, honorable to the British character, and that shall cherish sentiments of respect and affection for the Empire in all the other nations of the earth. And they are convinced that it is only to such a Peace that Ministers will give their assent. They differ only as to the probability of obtaining it.

The party who observe only the lawless ambition of Bonaparte; who think that he is insatiate in his thirst of dominion; who distrust all his professions, and who think that his tactics are more dangerous in the closet oven than in the field, cannot bring themselves to believe that any safe or permanent Peace can be made with him.— They argue that he is actuated only by the insidious motive of getting back his naval officers and seamen, his islands, together with free leave to navigate the seas, merely that he may obtain ships and commerce. They say that he has acquired 1,500 miles of additional sea coast, a safe and most productive nursery for seamen—inexhaustable materials for ship building—secure and remote harbors, and, in short, every thing which, in a few years, may make him formidable on the only field of war in which he is now weak. They ask us if we ought to accommodate him with a peace to enable him to improve and mature these advantages, by and bye to turn them all against ourselves, and to complete the universal monarchy, which in his frantic visions he has so fondly anticipated; or whether it would not be more wise, as well as more honorable, to stem the torrent; and as he is determined to have all the continent, that we should determine to have all the seas, and all the benefits that the seas confer. They say, that it is only by this course that we can command the commerce of the world; that the nations will be rejoiced and gratified spectators of the contest; that they will submit to any privations to see their dreaded enemy deprived of all the advantages of his ambition; cut off from the enjoyment of every thing that grows in foreign climes; and from every market where her own produce would be acceptable; that this war would be as cheap to England as the sort of peace which we can alone expect to get; a peace without the reduction of a single ship, or of a single regiment; a peace with all the expense of war, and without its advantages; a peace which can only be maintained by the surrender of our commerce, and to which at any moment that shall suit his rooted enmity, a single paragraph in a newspaper may put an end.

On the other side it is contended that all these are mere gigantic chimeras, framed to delude the imagination, and that they will all vanish before the eye of steady examination. As to a safe or permanent peace, the present circumstances of the world forbid us to look to any thing but our own resources, for either permanency or safety. There can be no guarantee from without: there can be no bail nor security taken for the honor of the party with whom we are to contract. But in this respect we are pretty nearly in the same state as we have always been in all our treaties;—for there never was and there never will be a guarantee, except the interests of the parties, to which any prudent nation can trust —and just so far, and no farther, shall we have in case of peace to trust to Napoleon —True, we shall give him back his naval officers and seamen. Some or perhaps most of his islands, together with the free navigation of the sea, and the consequence no doubt will be that his commerce will revive.. Nay, the probability is, that by the conquests he has made, new and convenient markets will be open to him, and that in a few years he will be able to wield a more formidable maritime war, than at present. It is in the nature of things that he should be so. In all our wars with France, their commerce has been interrupted, and their navy almost annihilated; but, it is now for the first time, that we have ever heard it proposed, that we should wage eternal war to prevent their revival. The proposition of a perfect blockade of France, is as absurd as it is monstrous. If we were even so flagitious as to attempt to emulate the unprincipled example that has been set us, of seizing upon every object that our ships can reach, and of becoming the Algerines of the ocean, what shall we do thereby towards the termination of the contest, the return of order, and the establishment of peace? We should confirm the tyranny of France upon the continent—we should deprive ourselves of all legitimate commerce, and exist upon contraband—we should make it impossible for France to touch any part of our territory, but we should be equally incapable of any serious attack upon her—we should *confine* all her exertions to the art of land war, for which her genius, her geographical situation, her resources are peculiarly adapted; and we should prevent her from wasting her substance upon the element where she never ventures without loss. We should not merely expose ourselves to ridicule by attempting the monopoly of the seas, but we should be ruined by the impossibility of success—as every day's experience shews us, from the nature of a system of blockade, that France would find, in the cupidity of other nations, a certain resource against our plan of attack, while we could not prevent the effects of her influence in shutting us out from every open market. They argue, therefore, that in the continuance of such a system, we only should be losers; while, on the other hand, the participation of France in the commerce of the world, so far from being dreaded by England, is a thing sincerely to be desired. Nay, if his maritime power should be advanced, essentially advanced, by the acquisitions she has made in the Adriatic, and on the coasts of Italy, it is not a matter to be deplored, much less to be feared.

It is reported of Frederick the Great, that when he was told of his great enemy,

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to be feared.
derick the Great,
his great enemy,

the house of Austria, having become mas-ter of Trieste, and formed the plan of ma-ritime establishments on that side, he ex-claimed, "Thank God! The division of their exertions will make them weak.—Austria cannot both be military and mari-time." In all the arguments of the war-party, say the advocates for peace, they seem to think that France is to have every thing, and England nothing. Now is this to be expected from the character of the present cabinet? If we shall consent to re-store to France her seamen and some of her islands, are we not to have concessions from the wild pretensions she has set up? Shall we not recover Hanover, and secure to our allies Portugal and Sicily? If she is to have ships, colonies and commerce, shall we not have them in a tenfold proportion? If she is to breathe from her exertions, and take time to recruit her strength, shall we not do the same? And by the wonder working powers of that commerce which peace will revive, shall we not fructify our means more rapidly than France? If by her new line of coast, her new groves of timber, her new harbors, her new race of seafaring subjects, she should be able to augment her navy, shall we not be ready again to demolish it? Look at the resources by which she has maintained her brilli-ant career—and see whether they have not been chiefly derived from conquest. In peace she will be thrown back upon herself. Look at our resources, proceeding from the foreign trade, which peace will double, and from the high internal opulence which re-mains intact. Observe, that we have at this moment a consolidated fund, from which, by a very simple operation, in time of peace, our ability for a new war (if a new war we must have) would be made manifest to all the world—and above all, let us recollect that if France is to have time to recruit, the other nations of Europe are to have time also."

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW YORK, November 12.

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

The arrival at Boston of the brig By-field, captain Foster, in the short passage of 37 days from Copenhagen, has put us in possession of European intelligence to the 27th of September. The following are translations from the papers received by this vessel:

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 27.

They write from Koningsberg that troops are embarking in several Russian ports, to be transported to Pomerania.

The combined Dutch and French army in Holland is said to amount to 70,000 men.

Several camps are formed on the fron-tiers of Russia.

The Prussian troops are moving towards the grand army now forming in Saxony, and are in motion in every direction.

It is said the French minister at Berlin has demanded his passports.

GERMANY.

FROM THE GERMAN PAPERS.

The late Prussian minister at London, Mr. Jacobi, who had proceeded on his journey home, has arrived at Hamburgh; and, it is believed, intends returning im-mediately to England.

The French troops on the Rhine and Maine are in motion; and a part of them actually passed over to the right bank of the latter river at Frankfort.

The French emperor's body guards have quitted the palace of St. Cloud, and been replaced by other troops.

The treasures of the cathedral at Mun-ster have been removed to Magdeburg for safety.

From the Hamburgh Correspondent.
September 26.

The number of the Swedish troops in Lauenberg increases; and it is said, are to be joined by a body of Prussian troops.

The Prussian minister has frequent con-ferences with our cabinet.

[Nothing is said in the German papers relative to Austria.]

ITALY.

NAPLES, August 15.

The junction of the French generals Massena, Reguier and Verdier, leaves the enemy no chance of success. It is said the advantages obtained by the different corps of the army are so decisive, that out of 30,000 French, who were on their march for Naples, by way of Ancona, 20,000 have received orders to halt and to fall back. All these auxiliaries had already been rendered useless, and even those that have been accepted, are no longer neces-sary; but they may serve to save the effu-sion of blood, by commanding a more prompt obedience. Among the other means of repression, employed under these cala-mitous circumstances, is the establishment of four extraordinary tribunals for the pur-pose of trying individuals guilty of crimes against the security of the state, and the public tranquility.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

Prince Jerome Bonaparte arrived on Sunday at St. Cloud after his long cruise. His majes-ty immediately presented him with the great ribbon of the legion of honor.

Sept. 17. The general opinion here is, that *War* is unavoidable. They speak of the de-parture of the Emperor, as an event not very distant. Lord Lauderdale is still here. Fre-quent couriers pass between this and Holland, and it is believed she will be called upon to take a considerable part in the war, which now threatens all Europe.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

The measures about to be adopted in respect to the capture of B. Ayres, will, we trust, be such as to secure to the commercial interests of this country every advantage that the pos-session of so valuable a settlement can afford, and at the same time to promote the prosper-ity of the province. We have already ex-pressed our anxiety for the speedy arrival of reinforcements to enable the victors to retain possession of the important fruits of their en-terprize and their gallantry; and we are now happy to find, that a part of the troops who have lately embarked are destined for that ser-vice.

The latest accounts from Naples contains a decree for the purpose of restoring internal tranquility, which shews more clearly than a volume of evidence, the inflamed and peturb-ed state of that unfortunate country. Seve-tal parts of Calabria have been laid waste by fire and sword: but as these means have not been found adequate to the end, the mild and merciful Joseph has called in the aid of secret tribunals, to supply the deficiency. He has established a cruel and sanguinary inquisition, and the loyalist, who has escaped the fire and the sword of the military, is thus reserved to endure the aggravated horrors of a mock tri-al, to be butchered in cold blood.

Sept. 19. Although it seems the English are not willing to exclude neutrals from trad-ing to Buenos Ayres, yet it is supposed the duties will be such as not to encourage the im-portation of any other than British goods.

Mr. Skeridan has declined the honor of the West-minster election. Earl Percy will pro-bably be elected, having the support of Lord Grenville and other distinguished friends.

Bets are laid that the negociation will break off within a fortnight. Stocks, 3 per cents, 63 1-4 62 7-8; omnium 7 1-8 3-4, 7 1-4.

The British government has issued an order for opening the trade of Buenos Ayres to the British merchants, and reinforcements have been sent out to hold the conquests.

Earl Spencer transacted the foreign business after Mr Fox's death.

The bishop of Quebec arrived in London on the 14th of September.

Captain Foster left Cronstadt the 13th, and Copenhagen the 30th September.—Previous to his departure from the former place, he learnt, that no part of the treaty which had been signed at Paris, by M. D'Oubril was agreeable to the views of the Emperor Alexander, or in conformity to his instructions; and that such was the in-dignation of the Russian Court against this minister, for having violated the faith which he owed to his sovereign, that an order of banishment had immediately followed his return to St. Petersburg, and M. D'Ou-bril was no longer to be found among the living, unless on his way to the deserts of Siberia; that the greatest activity prevail-ed, in levying and embodying troops; that immense camps had been formed; that large bodies were marching towards the frontiers; and that nothing else was talked of but war against France, a measure which appeared to be very popular amongst all classes; that the Prince Constantine, brother to the Emperor, was spoken of as being highly in favor of the war; and had offered the utmost assistance which he could lend to the cause.

Captain Foster further advises, that the day before he left Copenhagen, accounts were received at that place, per mail, that every hope of peace had finally vanished; and that hostilities had actually commenc-ed between Prussia and France; that Lord Lauderdale had demanded his passports, and was on the point of quitting Paris, three several times, during the negociation, with-out having affected the object of his embas-sy; but that from circumstances which were not known to the public, though not effecting the serious business of the nego-ciation, he still remained at Paris, at the date of the last accounts from that city. On the subject generally of a renewed con-tinental War, Capt: Foster was desired to report, by his merchant at Copenhagen, that the safest calculations might be made on the certainty of its commencement, and a strong probability of its long continu-ance.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 14.

A letter from Wiscasset, dated Oct. 31, says, that the brig Rover, capt. Wiley, had arrived at Damiescotta, in 35 days from Li-verpool, and that the accounts received by her relative to Peace or War did not materially change the aspect of political affairs from that complexion which it were at the date of our former accounts.

New-York Mer. Ad.

Aspects of Foreign News.

The intelligence lately received from Europe, evidently preponderate towards the point of WAR; the following may not be deemed an incorrect comparison be-tween the prospects of

WAR AND PEACE.

It is certain that the Camp formed in the vicinity of Paris, and to which other regu-lar troops were hastening, from their seve-ral positions in Germany, has been broken up, and the whole body ordered to re-enter the new formed states of that Empire.

It is certain, that the States which form the New Federation of the Rhine, have been ordered to furnish their quota of troops, agreeable to the stipulations made with France.

It is certain, that instead of dismissing any part of the regular army, even that class of the soldiers whose age and services en-titled them to repose, Bonaparte has or-dered a new and very formidable body of conscripts to be raised, and equipped for immediate service.

It is certain, that a serious misunderstan-ding exists between the French and Prus-sian governments; that the latter power has settled its differences with Sweden; has restored a section of the Hanoverian dominion to the King of Sweden, and has placed its entire army in a state of active & immediate operation.

It is certain, that the Emperor Francis, though deprived of many branches of the ancient House of Austria, has still left an immense population; and that the most active exertions have been made, under the direction of his illustrious brother, the Archduke Charles to place the army of Germany in the highest state of perfection for war.

It is certain, that throughout the Italian coast, the British have a formidable mari-time squadron; and that this force, joined by a considerable body of English and na-tive troops, are enabled, and have fre-quently effected the most important opera-tions against the French in that quarter.

It is certain, that Russia has augmented her effective troops to the number of 500,000 men; that the most able and ex-perienced generals have been placed at the head of her armies; that at this moment she has a very large force encamped on the frontiers, and that very considerable de-tachments of troops had been embarked for Pomerania.

It is certain, that a formidable coalition is now maturing in the north of Europe, against France; that in this confederacy, will probably be joined, the great powers of England, Russia, Prussia, Austria, Sweden and Denmark; and that in the for-mation of this immense body, such a spirit and union is expected to prevail, as shall eventually restore to Europe that correct balance of power, which its peace and safe-ty so necessarily requires.

It is also certain, that very formidable expeditions are fitting out in England, for the avowed purpose of joining the British force in the Mediterranean; or giving suc-cour to the king of Naples, and further act-ing in such situations as events may render necessary.

PEACE.

To all this body of evidence in favor of a protracted war, we have but one article to add, viz.

That lord Lauderdale remained at Paris on the 17th September.

[*True American.*]

☞ PALMER'S Packet, will sail for *Norfolk* on SATURDAY next, wind and weather permit-ting.

Wanted to Purchase,

A neat *GIG* and *HARNESS*—one with Springs and a Top will be preferred.—Also a good *HORSE*.

Apply to the Printer.

November 12. dtw

A BALLAD—*By Thomas Moore.*

THE LAKE OF THE DISMAL SWAMP

WRITTEN AT NORFOLK, VIR.

"*They tell of a young man, who lost his mind upon the death of a girl he loved, and who suddenly disappearing from his friends, was never afterwards heard of. As he had fre-quently said, in his ravings, that the girl was not dead, but gone to the Dismal Swamp, it is supposed he had wandered into that dreary wilderness, and had died of hunger, or been lost in some of its dreadful morasses.*"

ANON.

"They made her a grave, too cold and damp
"For a soul so warm and true;
"And she's gone to the lake of the Dismal swamp,*
"Where, all night long, by a fire-fly lamp,
"She paddles her white canoe.

"And her fire-fly lamp I soon shall see,
"And her paddle I soon shall hear;
"Long and loving our life shall be,
"And I'll hide the maid in a cypress tree,
"When the footstep of death is near!"

Away to the Dismal swamp he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore,
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen, where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before!

And, when on the earth he sunk to sleep,
If slumber his eyelids knew,
He lay, where the deadly vine doth weep
Its venomous tear, and nightly steep
The flesh with blistering dew!

And near him the she-wolf stirr'd the brake,
And the copper-snake breath'd in his ear,
Till he starting cried, from his dream awake,
"Oh! when shall I see the dusky lake,
"And the white canoe of my dear?

He saw the Lake, and a meteor bright
Quick o'er its surface play'd—
"Welcome," he said, "my dear one's light!"
And the dim shore echoed, for many a night,
The name of the death-cold maid!

Till he hollow'd a boat of the birchen bark,
Which carried him off from shore;
For he followed the meteor spark,
The wind was high and the clouds were dark,
And the boat return'd no more.

But oft, from the Indian hunter's camp,
This lover and maid so true,
Are seen at the hour of midnight damp,
To cross the Lake by a fire-fly lamp,
And paddle their white canoe!

* *The Great Dismal Swamp, is ten or twelve miles distant from Norfolk, and the Lake in the middle of it (about seven miles long) is called Drummond's Pond.*

SHIP NEWS.

Port of Alexandria.

Loss of the schooner Consolation, Captain Levin Hill of Fredericksburg.

Captain Rich, of the schooner Triton, from Alexandria bound to Boston, on the 8th of November instant, when bearing down the Chesapeake Bay, with the wind blowing very fresh from the west, saw a schooner apparently in distress, and in a few minutes saw her go down, and the people take to the boat, which instantly filled with water, there were three white and one black man onboard of her when she sunk, two of which were drowned and the other two swam back to the wreck, and climbed upon her mainmast head, which was about six feet out of the water, and there hung till the schooner could beat up to their relief, which was about one hour and twenty minutes, she proved to be the schooner Consolation of Fredericks-burg, about fifty five tons burthen, and from James River bound to the Rappa-hannock River with a load of Coal.

St. Andrew's Society.

THE Members of the *St. Andrew's Socie-ty*, are requested to attend a regular quarterly meeting, on TUESDAY next, at Mr. *Gads-by's* hotel, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

By order of the President,

John Ramsay, *Sec'y.*

November 14. d4t

NOTICE.

The Stages between Alexan-dria and Richmond, will trave on SUNDAYS, until the pu-lic are notified to the contrar om bal-

The Proprietors in

NOVEMBER 8. GH.

awt1J

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

HAS RECEIVED

Per the ship LEONIDAS, *and* BOSTON, *from Liverpool—and the* WOLF, *from London,*

The greater part of his FALL ASSORTMENT:

And daily expects the residue by the ship William and John.

September 22. d1weotf

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, situate on Cameron-street, near the corner, together with a Frame Building on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, now occupied as a coach-makers' shop, but would make a good stable, and a vacant lot.—For terms apply to

James H. Hooe, Adm'r.
B. DANDRIDGE, *deceased.*

September 18. eo

A STORE TO LET.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the STORE he now occupies in King-street, two doors below Mr. Sherron's. The stand, for retailing either wet or dry goods, is equal to almost any other in town—and it would be a most eligible situation for a *Mechanic* in any branch of business.—Possession will b given the first of October.

James Douglass.

August 22. eod

Cut Nail Manufactory.

The Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public at large,

THAT he has lately established a NAIL MANUFACTORY, on Union-street, where he always keeps a constant supply of *NAILS, BRADS,* and *SPRIGS* of every description, by wholesale or retail.

Country merchants and others may be supplied on as good terms as at Philadelphia or Baltimore. Orders will be duly attended to, and every favor gratefully acknowledged.

HORACE FIELD.

July 29. eo

N. B, One or two *Journeymen Wrought Nailers,* will meet with encouragement by applying at said factory.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an application will be made to the assembly of Virginia, at their next session, to authorize the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, to pave the most impassible parts of the turnpike road as laid out by the Directors, and to receive tolls when they pave five miles of such parts of the road.

November 7. 2aw

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Alexandria County, in the District of Columbia, Letters Testamentary on the estate of JOHN FOSTER, late of the county aforesaid, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 26th of March next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and all persons indebted the reto are requested to makeimmediate payment to the subscriber, or to *James Sanderson,* of Alexandria, who is duly empowered to act for me.

Given under my hand this 26th day of September, 1806.

Henry Thompson,
Executor.

Sept. 24. 2aw8w.

FOR SALE,

Kanhaway Land, of the first quality;

ONE thousand acres, lying on Duck creek, which is a branch of Elk river into which empties, about 40 miles above the confluence of Elk with the great Kanhaway.

It is a parallelogram—finely watered—Duck creek permeating every side.

In a letter from Mr. Triplett, the surveyor, I am told that 700 acres are bottom, as rich as he ever surveyed, and that the high ground is fertile. Mr. B. Reider also informs me that he has seen persons who have been on the land, and who speak of it in the highest terms.

It lies about 25 miles N. E. of Kanhaway court-house; in a healthy country, eligible situation, and proffers to the industrious every comfort that can flow from judicious tillage and extensive grazing.

Five Dollars per acre are expected for this tract—one third in hand, and the remainder in two annual instalments; or property in Alexandria, Fairfax or Loudoun will be received in exchange. THOMAS DAVIS.

Alexandria, June 7th. eo

DR. REES'S

CYCLOPÆDIA,

VOL. 2d. PART 1st.

st received by ROBERT GRAY, and for Sale, at his Book Store, in King-street.

la vember 4.

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influ for Linen and Cotton Rags, by

self ater of this paper.

version

THE FOLLOWING

New and Valuable Medicine,

Is just received for SALE, by the Subscriber, at his Store in King-street.

PRICE—TWO DOLLARS PER BOTTLE.

Dr. TISSOT'S

Celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common place remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation most expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service, and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS OF DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance, proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold; on being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harnessmaker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, bu was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

James Kennedy, *sen.*

Alexandria, September 10.

☞ Subscribers to the Assembly's Missionary Magazine, the Panoplist, and the Medical Repository, are requested to call for their numbers as above. 1aw

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Clover Lots and building Lots.

I WILL RENT for a term of years, or LEASE on ground rent for ever, a number of LOTS on Washington and Columbus streets—some of which are well taken with Clover.

J. H. HOOE.

N. B. I will also RENT for one or more years, a small *HOUSE,* with a good *GARDEN,* on Gibbon street.

uly 28. 1aw

To be Rented,

THE BRICK STORE & COMPTING HOUSE now occupied by Messrs. Ricketts, Newton & Co.—ALSO, the vacant *STORE* adjoining. They are large and convenient, and will be rented low. Apply to

J. H. HOOE.

July 28. 1aw

Bank of Potomac,

Alexandria, Nov. 7, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders in the Bank of Potomac, that a dividend of three and an half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock, for the last half year, which will be paid them or their legal representatives, on Tuesday next the 11th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Charles Page, *Cashier.*

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Now Ready for the Press,

And will be pulished immediately after the next session of the general assembly by *Samuel Pleasants, Jun.*

VOLUME SECOND

OF THE

REVISED CODE;

CONTAINING

A collection of all such acts of the general assembly of Virginia, of a permanent and public nature, as have been passed since the session of 1801; to which will be added, such acts of the same nature as may be passed at the session of 1806.

Together with

An APPENDIX,

In which will be inserted,

I. Such public acts as have been omitted in the last edition of the Revised Code.

II. A compilation of the several laws for the establishment of the James River, Potomac, Appomattox and Dismal Swamp Canal Companies; in all of which the state has an interest.

III. Acts for the establishment of the mutual assurance society against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia.

IV. Laws concerning the northern neck.

V. A table of fines, forfeitures, penalties and amercements, designating such as are to the use of the commonwealth; such as go towards lessening the county levy; such as belong to individuals; and such as are appropriated to any particular object.

VI. Acts for establishing turnpike roads.

VII. Acts authorising the erection of toll bridges.

All the acts comprised in this volume, have been carefully collated by a gentleman of the bar—Notes of reference to former and subsequent statutes, are annexed to each chapter, and a copious index will be given at the end of the work.

TERMS.

I. It shall be printed on on entire new type, of a size larger than that used in the last edition of the revised code, published in 1803.

II. The paper shall be of good quality, and the book, when bound, will form a volume in large octavo, to match the first volume of the same work. The number of pages cannot be ascertained, though it is expected, from the matter of which the book will be composed, (there being ninety five new chapters in the continuation from 1801 to 1805, and upwards of 100 omitted acts) that it will contain nearly as many pages as the last edition,

III. The price to subscribers will be Five Dollars, to be paid on delivery of the book—to non-subscribers the price will be considerably encreased.

*** Subscriptions are received by the publisher in Richmond.

☞ Subscribers in Alexandria, to the above work, are received at the Book Store of Robert Gray.

Little River Turnpike Road,

THE President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Company, having completed ten miles of the road, which has been approved and received by the persons appointed by his excellency the Governor of Virginia, to view and examine the same, have ordered that two gates be erected on said road, and that the following tolls be paid at each gate, from and after the tenth day of the present month, October, viz.

For every score of sheep, 6 1-4 cents.

For every score of hogs, 6 cents.

For every score of cattle, 12 1-2 cents, and so in proportion for any greater or lesser number.

For every horse, 3 cents.

For every two wheeled riding carriage, 6 1-4 cents.

For every four wheeled riding carriage, 12 1-2 cents.

For every cart or waggon, the wheels whereof do not exceed 4 inches in breadth, 3 cents for each horse drawing the same. If the wheels exceed 4 inches and are less than 7 inches in breadth, 1 1-2 cents for each horse, &c. and where the breadth of the wheels exceed 7 inches, 1 cent for each horse drawing the same—and every mule, or ox, drawing any waggon or cart, shall be estimated, in paying the said tolls, as equal to a horse; Provided always, that return waggons and carts shall be subject to no toll whatever, unless they shall have a load exceeding five hundred weight, in which case they shall pay the same tolls as by this act established; Provided, that nothing in this act shall extend to those travelling up or down the stage road leading from Colchester to Alexandria.

October 3.

A few copies of the AMERICAN GARDENER, for sale by Robert Gray, at his Stationary Store, King-street.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, having in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimne sto spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars, and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms.

July 16. d

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT on Tuesday, the 25th day of November next, the subscriber intends offering for sale, at public vendue, a quantity of Household and Kitchen Furniture, of a superior quality, suitable for genteel families—consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, a Mahogany Side-Board, Secretary and Book-Case, Dining Tables, Chests of Drawers, Bureaus, Card and other Tables, one eight-day clock, and a quantity of other articles too tedious to mendon. A credit will be given for a great part of the property. The terms of sale will be made knowa at the time and place of sale. The purchasers to give bond with approved security bearing interest from the day of sale.

As the subscriber is selling off to pay his debts, those who have claims against him and wish to become purchasers, their bids will be considered as cash, and those that purchase to the amount of their claims, will be allowed 6 per cent. discount. Sale to commence at eleven o'clock if fair, if not, the next fair day, and continue until all is sold, or as much as may be sufficient to settle my affairs: and the subscriber hopes that those indebted to him will be equally liberal and come forward and settle their accounts.

THOMAS JONES,

Lanesville, Loudoun county, 13 miles from Leesburg, on the Alexandria road

November 3 2aw3w

Second Notice.

SUCH of the creditors of *John Hickman and Co.* late of Alexandria, as have come into the terms upon which the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered their property to the use of their creditors, are required to attend, in person, with, or to transmit the evidence of their debts against the said Hickman and Co. duly proved, to the subscriber, residing in Alexandria, on or before the 10th day of July next, to enable the subscriber to make a small dividend among the creditors of a sum of money in the hands of one of the creditors residing in Alexandria.

The interest upon the debts to be calculated to the 31st of May, 1796, the time when the said John Hickman and Co. surrendered up their property.

George Clementson.

June 7.

N. B. The postage of letters to be paid.

THE above Dividend is postponed in consequence of several creditors not having come forward with their accounts. This is therefore to give notice, that in fifteen days from this date, I am required to make a dividend, and all those whose claims are not handed in, properly proven, on or before that time, will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

GEORGE CLEMENTSON.

November 6. eo

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN.